

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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JAMES PARKER,

Case No. 2:13-CV-2324 JCM (VCF)

**Plaintiff(s),**

## ORDER

V.

JOSEPH SORGE,

**Defendant(s).**

Presently before the court is defendant Joseph Sorge's motion to dismiss. (Doc. # 16). Plaintiff James Parker filed a response in opposition, or in the alternative, counter motion for leave to amend (doc. # 17) and defendant filed a reply (doc. #18).

## I. Background

On or about October 29, 2011 plaintiff and defendant were riding motorcycles together on a trip to Red Rock Canyon. Each operated his own motorcycle. While riding, plaintiff was injured in a one rider, one motorcycle accident. Defendant owned the motorcycle plaintiff was riding at the time of the crash.

Plaintiff alleges that he was operating the motorcycle “at the request and direction of [d]efendant” and that defendant knew plaintiff “had little to no experience riding a motorcycle.” Plaintiff further alleges that defendant “voluntarily assumed the duty to provide direction and instruction to the [p]laintiff” on how to appropriately operate a motorcycle, in part, because defendant chose the route they would take to Red Rock Canyon.

Plaintiff initiated this case in the Eighth Judicial District, and defendant removed the case to federal court. (Doc. # 1). Plaintiff alleges that defendant's negligent instruction of plaintiff caused, or at least contributed to plaintiff's motorcycle accident. (*See* doc. # 1).

1                   a)     *Timeliness of defendant's motion to dismiss*

2                   Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b) provides in pertinent part that motions to dismiss for a failure to  
 3 state a claim upon which relief can be granted "must be made before pleading if a responsive  
 4 pleading is allowed." Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b). Here, defendant filed an answer (doc. # 7) on  
 5 January 7, 2014 to plaintiff's complaint (*see* doc. # 1). In his answer, defendant pleaded  
 6 plaintiff's failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted as his first affirmative  
 7 defense. (*See* doc. # 1). Approximately six months later, on June 20, 2014, defendant then filed  
 8 its motion to dismiss plaintiff's complaint. (Doc. # 16).

9                   Plaintiff alleges that defendant's motion to dismiss is untimely under Fed. R. Civ. P.  
 10 12(b), because defendant filed an answer to the complaint prior filing the instant motion to  
 11 dismiss. Plaintiff argues that the mandatory wording of Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b) requires  
 12 defendant's motion to dismiss be disqualified. The court disagrees with plaintiff's conclusion  
 13 and will consider defendant's motion as a motion for judgment on the pleadings under Fed. R.  
 14 Civ. P. 12(c).

15                  **II.     Legal Standard**

16                  When an answer is filed before a motion to dismiss is filed, the latter then becomes a  
 17 motion for judgment on the pleadings under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c). *Aldabe v. Aldabe*, 616 F.2d  
 18 1089, 1093 (9th Cir. 1980); *see also Moonin v. Nevada ex rel. Dep't of Pub. Safety*, No. 3:12-  
 19 CV-00353-LRH, 2014 WL 204915 at \*2 (D. Nev. Jan 17, 2014). Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c),  
 20 "[a]fter the pleadings are closed—but early enough not to delay trial—a party may move for  
 21 judgment on the pleadings." Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c).

22                  The legal standard for motions for judgment on the pleadings under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c)  
 23 is "functionally identical" to motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim under Fed. R. Civ. P.  
 24 12(b)(6). *Dworkin v. Hustler Magazine Inc.*, 867 F.2d 1188, 1192 (9th Cir. 1989).

25                  In reviewing a motion for judgment on the pleadings under Rule 12(c), the court "must  
 26 accept all factual allegations in the complaint as true and construe them in the light most  
 27 favorable to the non-moving party." *Fleming v. Pickard*, 581 F.3d 922, 925 (9th Cir. 2009).  
 28 Judgment on the pleadings is appropriate when, taking everything in the pleadings as true, the

1 moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Ventress v. Japan Airlines*, 486 F.3d  
 2 1111, 1114 (9th Cir. 2007); *Honey v. Distelrath*, 195 F.3d 531, 532 (9th Cir. 1999). The  
 3 allegations of the nonmoving party must be accepted as true while any allegations made by the  
 4 moving party that have been denied or contradicted are assumed to be false. *MacDonald v.*  
 5 *Grace Church Seattle*, 457 F.3d 1079, 1081 (9th Cir. 2006).

6 The court will, therefore, review defendant's motion to dismiss as a Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c)  
 7 motion for judgment on the pleadings.

8 **III. Discussion**

9 (a) *Plaintiff's negligence claim*

10 "A claim for negligence in Nevada requires that the plaintiff satisfy four elements: (1) an  
 11 existing duty of care, (2) breach, (3) legal causation, and (4) damages." *Turner v. Mandalay*  
 12 *Sports Entm't, LLC*, 180 P.3d 1172, 1175 (Nev. 2008). Whether a duty exists is a question of  
 13 law to be determined by the courts. *Id.* at 1177.

14 At issue in this case is whether defendant as the owner of the motorcycle owed plaintiff a  
 15 duty of care. Under common law, a person generally owes no duty to control the dangerous  
 16 conduct of another or to warn those endangered by such conduct. *Mangeris v. Gordon*, 580 P.2d  
 17 481, 483 (Nev. 1978). An exception to this rule exists in cases where defendant bore some  
 18 special relationship to the plaintiff. *Id.* In such circumstances the defendant is then impressed  
 19 with a duty of care. *Id.*

20 Plaintiff does not allege that defendant has any special relationship with him. Based on  
 21 the facts pled, defendant did not offer to teach or supervise plaintiff's motorcycle riding.  
 22 Plaintiff merely states that defendant "voluntarily assumed the duty to provide direction and  
 23 instruction to the [p]laintiff . . ." Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate that defendant owed him  
 24 any duty of care.

25 Further, the circumstances of the outing suggest that plaintiff was at least a moderately  
 26 experienced motorcycle rider. The accident took place on a planned trip to Red Rock Canyon.  
 27 The accident did not occur in a parking lot or on a short and controlled ride in a familiar area, as  
 28 one would expect with supervised training or instruction. Additionally, defendant was not riding

1 on the same motorcycle as the plaintiff and overseeing each move he made.

2 Plaintiff was also in no way obligated to comply with defendant's "request and direction"  
 3 to ride the motorcycle. Based on the facts alleged, defendant appears to have done nothing more  
 4 than 1) provide some instruction to plaintiff on operating the motorcycle plaintiff borrowed, and  
 5 2) choose the route they traveled.

6       (c) *Assumption of the risk*

7 The implied assumption of risk doctrine is generally divided into two subcategories:  
 8 "primary" and "secondary." *Turner*, 180 P.3d at 1177. Only primary assumption of the risk is at  
 9 issue here.

10       "Whether [primary assumption of the risk] bars a plaintiff's claim should be incorporated  
 11 in to the district court's initial duty analysis . . . ." *Turner*, 180 P.3d at 1177. Primary  
 12 assumption of the risk arises when the plaintiff impliedly assumes the risks inherent in a  
 13 particular activity. *Id.* (citing *Davenport v. Cotton Hope Plantation Horizontal Prop. Regime*,  
 14 508 S.E.2d 565, 570 (S.C. 1998)).

15 Plaintiff freely made a choice to operate his individual motorcycle. He was not  
 16 compelled by defendant. At any point, plaintiff could have chosen to not operate the motorcycle.

17 Further, the circumstances of the trip suggest that plaintiff impliedly assumed the risks  
 18 inherent in motorcycle riding. This was not a training session in a parking lot, nor a quick trip  
 19 around the block. This was an outing with the specific destination of Red Rock Canyon.  
 20 Plaintiff knew the trip would require him to be the sole operator of a motorcycle on various  
 21 public roads and highways for an extended period of time. Plaintiff freely and willingly agreed  
 22 to take a trip of significant length while operating his own, personal motorcycle.

23       **IV. Conclusion**

24 Neither in his complaint, nor in his proposed amendments to his complaint, has plaintiff  
 25 pled facts to establish a *prima facie* case of negligence against defendant. Therefore, plaintiff's  
 26 negligence claim against defendant is dismissed without prejudice.

27       ...

28       ...

1 || Accordingly,

2 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that defendant's motion to  
3 dismiss (doc. # 16), construed in this order as a motion for judgment on the pleadings be, and the  
4 same hereby, is GRANTED without prejudice.

5 DATED August 27, 2014.

James C. Mahan  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE